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Governor Cox, Democracy's Choice

to Meet Senator Harding.

JAMES M. COX, nominated for President by the Democrats, has been a celebrity in Ohio ever since he captured there a Republican Congress district. In his subsequent achievement of winning the Governorship of Ohio three times, with one defeat, his fame has assumed respectable proportions in the Middle West. In the long drawn out, stubbornly contested and bitterly punctuated San Francisco convention he has become well known to the people of the United States. And the way he has been projected before the eye and mind of the national public is well worth considering from the point of view of both what counts for strength and what counts for weakness.

The nomination of Governor Cox is intended, for one thing, to make of Ohio, with two of her sons heading the opposing tickets, the Chateau Thierry of our national campaign of 1920. The deeper and more cunning purpose of his backers from the very first, however, was to drive a wedge into strong Republican territory of the East which is supposed to have a desire to modify drastic prohibition. But there is more than a possibility, there is a strong probability, that this strategy of the particular Democrats responsible for the Cox nomination may break down and break down badly here in the East, as it almost certainly will in the nation.

Governor Cox was the original choice of the preeminent machine bosses like Murphy of New York, Nugent of New Jersey, Taggart of Indiana and Brennan of Illinois. These professional bosses, these very men who under no circumstances would permit the nomination of McAdoo or Palmer, are repugnant to the rank and file of their party outside of their own States. They centred upon Cox, and no secret was made of it, because they expected he would come out in the open for a wet platform, a wet campaign, and, in the event of his election, a wet administrative and legislative programme.

But, whether because he was disturbed that his candidacy should be promoted in the convention by those losses disliked in their own general party, or whether he grew faint hearted on the liquor issue itself, Cox would not permit the Murphys and Nugents and Taggarts to blazon boldly on his convention banners the wet coat of arms.

In their disappointment with Cox's trimming on what to them was the one issue, they made no attempt to mask their willingness, if a more courageous candidate would be developed, to throw Cox overboard into the deepest and coldest water they could find. But, whether they could not unearth a wet candidate with no less strength but with more nerve than Cox, or whether they finally reached a secret understanding with him, the fact remains that after looking over all the other positive and potential candidates they stuck to Cox through thick and thin. Through all the weary days of balloting his solid ranks continued to be delegates from wet communities. Their dogged, unbending captains continued to be those bosses of unsavory political machines.

What WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and other important convention figures thought and said about that situation is what millions of American voters in as well as out of the Democratic party are going to think and say about it. Although the Governor of Ohio was the disguised candidate of the liquor element trying to pussy-foot support out of dry delegates.

Now, the American people never like a candidate who will not stand straight up on his two feet for or against any national question. Governor Cox, since San Francisco, is under the mistrust of both the drys and the wets; for if the general public cannot abide a straddler the wets will not trust a quitter. After the early wet intrigue and the later convention triumph of the professional bosses who stamped out McAdoo and Palmer to thrust Cox into the nomination, it is doubtful whether Cox could gain the confidence of the drys

even with a flat declaration against any wet policy. But by his dodging the issue to placate the bone dry Governor Cox also is in danger of earning the scorn of the wet public as he earned for a time the wrath of the wet Murphys, Nugents and Taggarts.

As we survey the equivocal position in which Governor Cox is left by the circumstances of his nomination we have no doubt that he would be far better off to show himself to the whole nation either as wet as the water of the river or as dry as the hunter's powder.

When all is said and done, however, Governor Cox may be expected to put into this contest both speed and power. He has shown himself a hard campaigner and a good vote-getter. It is no ordinary office seeker who can win and hold a Republican seat in Congress and win three over the Governorship of a leading State which is normally, traditionally and famously Republican. It is no ordinary administrator who can conduct the business affairs of that American commonwealth term after term to the satisfaction of its taxpayers and voters. It is no ordinary citizen and man who, whether through the handiwork of the wet bosses or whatever cause, can get himself accepted by one of the two great political parties to be its candidate for President of the United States.

Nevertheless, it is the judgment of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD that while the contest is going to be a hot one, a fierce one, Senator HARDING will prove himself, in Ohio as in the nation, the victor at the polls.

Franklin D. Roosevelt With Cox.

A singularly ironic turn of affairs marks the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. Mr. MURPHY of New York, with the other big machine bosses who barred the Wilson Administration from any important part in naming the candidate for President, went to Ohio for material in thoroughly multiplying the ticket at the top. Mr. Wilson and his followers, however, when allowed to have a voice in the minor responsibility of filling the second place on the ticket, came to New York and chose Mr. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is a distinguished member of his party, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, an excellent public officer, a citizen of high standing and a gentleman; is entirely creditable to those who have succeeded in placing him where he is. President Wilson, Secretary GLASS, Attorney General PALMER, ex-Secretary McAdoo and the other stars in the Wilson galaxy have a right to be perfectly satisfied with the nominating work which they were permitted to do in the San Francisco convention by Mr. MURPHY and his able and successful lieutenants.

Revising the Treaty of Versailles.

Plenipotentiaries of the Allies and of Germany are meeting at Spa, Belgium, with the ostensible intent of agreeing on methods of enforcing the Treaty of Versailles. The real purpose of the conference is the informal revision of that treaty. The historical importance of this meeting will be so great that it may be useful to set down here some of the more prominent events which lead up to the present.

Although the treaty was completed and ready for signing many months before, it was not until last January that the Germans were called in and told to sign. The treaty, finished in the middle of last year, called for an indeterminate indemnity from Germany and the delivery of 43,000,000 tons of coal each year for ten years. It deprived Germany of her foreign investments, merchant marine and large sections of coal and ore bearing lands in northeastern and southwestern Germany. Aside from these economic clauses, the German army was limited to 100,000 men, and other effective measures were taken to render her powerless again to conduct an aggressive war.

The deeds of Germany during the war had been so shocking that the Treaty of Versailles was hailed in all the countries opposed to her as an instrument imposing just penalties for the crimes committed. Most persons had lost their perspective, and if the Versailles penalties had been twice as large doubtless the rejoicing on the Entente side would have been twice as vociferous. It occurred to only a few in those days of vindication or vengeance that imposing penalties is a far different thing from enforcing them.

Yet before the Germans had signed in January, the text of the treaty having been widely read and digested, calmer minds began to question the practicability of collecting the fines and enforcing the economic provisions. Late in the year 1919 a bombshell in the shape of a book by Professor JOHN M. KEYNES of King's College, Cambridge, was thrown into the ranks of the treaty's protagonists. Inside of a short period the book ran through two editions and was read by every man of financial or political importance in England. It was also widely read in the United States. The burden of Professor KEYNES's argument was the impossibility of the Versailles Treaty in so far as concerned its economic provisions.

Less than a month after the Germans had signed the treaty THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD printed a London cable dispatch quoting the best authority that English financiers had made up their minds the Versailles Treaty must be revised in its economic aspects, not because of any pity for Germany, but because there was no

hope of obtaining anything like the maximum \$40,000,000,000 indemnity. The dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD was reprinted in London, and in view of the fact that Premier LLOYD GEORGE had been re-elected in 1918 at the close of the war on a platform calling for full payment of the whole cost of the war by Germany most of the London papers ridiculed the idea of modifying the treaty in any manner whatsoever.

Yet it was only a few weeks later that the idea of revision began to spring up everywhere and in the most unexpected ways. The financiers who first realized the necessity of such a step began talking about it at their company meetings and in newspaper interviews. The Supreme Council, meeting under the guise of investigating foreign exchange rates, which had dropped to an extremely low figure in New York, joined in the moulding of public opinion by compiling a statement showing Germany was getting only half the quantity of food calories required for proper human sustenance.

Naturally the French leaders who had come into office in February as successors to M. CLEMENCEAU's war Cabinet could not subscribe to the revision policy without equivocation, mental reservation or secret evasion. Public opinion in France would not permit them to do so even if they had so desired. France was harder hit by the war than any other nation, and her people were in no mood to hear of leniency for Germany. The new Premier, M. MILLERAND, and his Finance Minister, M. MARSAU, had a delicate situation on their hands. They had been told by the Chamber of Deputies that no revision would be countenanced. But they had been informed in equally plain terms by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE that revision not only was necessary but was going to be carried through in the interest of all Europe.

The thing was easier said than done. The French and English leaders held frequent meetings to lay the groundwork for treaty revision. But it was necessary at the London, Paris, San Remo, Hythe, Boulogne and Brussels conferences to trumpet up the problems of the Near East and Russia as a convenient means of distracting attention while treaty modification was under debate.

To-day the scene has shifted to Spa. The Germans are participating for the first time since they signed the treaty. Disarmament is being used as the "buffer" issue. It has the virtue of being a real cause for complaint, because the armed potency of Germany is as little known as her economic status. She has been evasive in many ways and should be made to understand that only honesty even in minor details will make it possible to alleviate the penalties about which she complains.

The central thought of all parties, however, is peace treaty revision, which may not be fully consummated at this sitting, but which will be advanced by it another step.

Progressing by easy stages the revision of the Versailles Treaty, when finally accomplished, will be a monument to the political skill of French statesmen in their ability to bring the economic penalties down to a possible figure without causing themselves to be deposed from office by public opposition.

But the more important result will be the benefit to all Europe by putting an end to the economic paralysis and letting all the nations know exactly where they stand with regard to indemnity receipts on the one side as well as payments on the other.

Relief for Those Who Dreaded Militarism After the War.

It is an interesting and somewhat puzzling fact that neither of the great political parties in choosing candidates for President gave serious consideration to any man whose registration was made or enhanced by participation in the war.

General PERSHING's name was brought forward by his friends, but the suggestion that he be nominated by the Republicans never attracted support sufficiently important to put him among the probabilities. Major-General Wood's assignments during the hostilities gave him no opportunity to distinguish himself in the field. His efforts in behalf of preparedness helped him, but these occurred before we entered the war.

Perhaps the war was on a scale too huge to permit any individual's achievements to impress his fellow citizens sufficiently to raise him from the level reached by thousands and tens of thousands of men who did their duty with high courage and intelligence. Perhaps we are too close to it to distinguish men who eventually will stand out in bold relief and receive the popular plaudits. One thing is sure; there was no sign of militarism at the conventions in Chicago and San Francisco.

The philosophers who are to meet soon in Chicago to merge all the little parties into a third party may not overlook the army and navy in making up their ticket.

A Tribute to General Pershing.

It would be difficult to name a single great commander who has borne himself with more consistent modesty than General JOHN J. PERSHING. After leading to victory the greatest army that America has ever put into the field, after being acclaimed by admiring thousands in the victory parades of Paris, London and New York, he went back, cheerfully and unostentatiously, to the drudgery of a nationwide inspection tour. Only when this self-appointed task had

been completed did he request the War Department to accept his resignation. When it was suggested to him that he might follow the lead of General GRANT PERSHING indicated that he had no aspiration toward the Presidency. He wanted above all things to retire from public life.

PERSHING has not been forgotten by his fellow citizens, but in the throes of the political campaigns it has remained for a foreign country to keep alive the memory of his splendid achievement. While the attention of most of us was centred on San Francisco a picturesque ceremony was being enacted in the British Embassy at Washington. In the presence of all the foreign military attaches Sir AUCKLAND GEDDES presented General PERSHING with a gold sword as a token of Great Britain's gratitude and respect. "It is not the custom of the British nation," said the Ambassador, "to forget those who prove themselves their friends in hours of need. So that you may realize our remembrance there has been inscribed upon the blade of this sword a legend that it commemorates the services of all who trained and marched and fought under your command, as well as your own great achievements."

It was a graceful tribute, gracefully offered and gracefully received.

New Rochelle Honors a Good Police Chief.

When the police have difficulty in finding one Nicky Arnstein among 100,000,000 persons, or do not solve a murder mystery as quickly as a Sherlock Holmes seen through a made to order crime, everybody has a hard word or a jest to utter. We pass by in silence much creditable work and some highly meritorious accomplishments of the police. It is refreshing to record an incident in which a community has taken the trouble to tell a good policeman it recognizes and values his services.

The community is New Rochelle; the policeman is Chief EDWARD J. TIMMONS; the tributes to his capacity in office and popularity in private life were a purse well lined from citizens not in municipal employ, another from the members of the force under him and a holiday celebration to make glad the hearts of youngsters of all ages. Chief TIMMONS entered the New Rochelle department a quarter of a century ago, and has been Chief for more than twenty-four years.

The police departments of the towns in the suburbs of New York have difficult problems to solve and their success in protecting property and life is generally ignored. The public is accustomed to protection of a high degree of excellence from these men, and consequently gives them little credit that they deserve.

Modern transportation systems give lawbreakers remarkable facilities for moving from place to place, just as they do honest men. The suburbs include many homes remote from the centres of the towns in which they lie. The police of to-day have numerous statutes and ordinances to enforce which had not been heard of when Chief TIMMONS was Patrolman TIMMONS. The number of policemen in service in all American towns is inadequate to the establishment of the patrol systems which are needed. Police salaries are commonly too low. In spite of all these handicaps the police do work admirable in its continuous effectiveness.

New Rochelle has set a good example to other towns. Chief TIMMONS has earned what he received, and he would be the most earnest of all in supporting the assertion that a great many of his colleagues in blue and brass should be honored as he has been.

And the smile on the face of the Tiger!

Tammany, minus some of its leaders, celebrated the Fourth of July in accordance with its traditions. The bands, the speakers, the Declaration of Independence, all were excellent, but the spring of firewater which once bubbled in the wigwag had dried up. That young buck Grand Sachem JOHN R. VOORHIES led the ceremonies, a brave to take notice of, and the prohibitionists may make much of the fact that nobody seemed really cast down by the absence of firewater.

The literary artists who compose newspaper headlines should be forever grateful to the delegates in the Democratic convention. The Presidential nominees confer distinction on a name composed of only three letters. There is not a newspaper writer in the country who will not rejoice with truly non-partisan fervor because of this boon.

Peanut crop booms in the South, high prices bringing prosperity to farmers. —Newspaper headline.

Now if the nation will make peanut policies unprofitable we shall all be happy.

I have already expressed my views on the candidate and what he stands for. Repetition is unnecessary at this time. —Colonel Hays.

Not a penny more for Colonel BRAY, not a place on the ticket for Colonel BRAY; how little the eminent orator will have to distract his mind when he mounts the Chautauque platform this year!

Strange Specimen.
Kaiser—What is his politics?
Bocker—He points without pride and views without alarm.

Recipe for a Campaign.
Write a platform, nail the planks, Ride some money, penny banks, Win supporters, fill the ranks, Keep on smiling, soothe the cranks.

Send out speeches, use the trucks, All get busy, shake your shanks, All through, drye and tanks, Sound the trumpet, wave the hanks.

Clack the ballots, cross the blanks, Cask one fellow—lots of spanks, Choose the other—lots of thanks, That's the election for you Yanks.

McLARDERSON WILSON.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

UNDER THE NEW LAW

The Regular Army and the National Guard Affected.

The act of June 3, 1916, was the most comprehensive military law ever in effect in the United States. It included provisions for the reorganization of the Regular Army and organized militia in detail and provided for Federal recognition of the National Guard of the different States. By the new army reorganization bill, which was signed by the President and became a law on June 1, several changes have been made in the national defence act which will be of interest to the army, to National Guardsmen and to others.

In effecting the reorganization of the army the new law prescribes that "not less than one-half of the total number of vacancies among officers caused by this act (exclusive of chaplains and officers of the Medical Department) shall be filled by persons other than officers of the Regular Army who served as officers of the United States Army at any time between April 6, 1917, and the date of the passage of this act. A suitable number of such officers shall be appointed in each of the grades below that of Brigadier-General—appointments to be based on the qualifications of applicants for the different grades as determined by a board of general officers convened for this purpose. The following age limitations are prescribed for the officers to be appointed hereunder:

Nobody shall be appointed to a combatant commission above 30; nobody in the grade of Colonel below 45; to Lieutenant-Colonel below 35; to Major, Special provision is made in the Judge Advocate General's Department not less than three such officers shall be appointed Colonels, not less than eight as Lieutenant-Colonels if a sufficient number of applicants qualify therefor.

New Appointments.

Vacancies remaining in the grades above the lowest grade not filled by such appointments, that is, of persons other than regular officers who served as officers during the world war, shall be filled by promotion of regular officers by seniority from a single list based in each grade on length of commissioned service. After the reorganization is effected all new appointments in the army shall be in the following classes in order: First, graduates of the United States Military Academy; second, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army between 21 and 30; third, reserve officers and National Guard officers, warrant officers and enlisted men; enlisted reserve corps and graduates of specified technical institutions, all between the ages of 21 and 30.

Enlistments in the Regular Army shall be for one or three years, at the option of the soldier, and reenlistments shall be for three years. An enlistment allowance of \$30 is provided for any soldier who enlists or reenlists for three years; in the case of original enlistment payment is deferred until the man is honorably discharged.

The duties of the General Staff as prescribed include the preparation of plans for national defence and for the use of troops therefor, "and for the mobilization of the manhood of the nation and its material resources in an emergency." and the formulation of all policies and regulations pertaining to the National Guard and organized reserve, the command of the General Staff assigned to such duty being assisted by an equal number of reserve officers, including those holding National Guard commissions, all of whom shall be regarded as additional members of the General Staff while serving on this duty. The reserve officers so detailed are to be selected from those commissioned by the Governors of the States as suitable for that duty. The General Staff is forbidden to take over administrative duties belonging to the administrative staff departments.

The National Guard.

After January 1, 1921, the chief of the Militia Bureau shall be appointed by the President by selection from lists of National Guard officers recommended by the Governors of the States. To be eligible for such appointment an officer must hold a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps as well as in the National Guard; he must have had ten or more years of commissioned service in the National Guard, at least five of which must have been in the line, and must have attained at least the grade of Major. The appointment is for four years, subject to reappointment, and the incumbent shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Major-General in the Regular Army while on this duty. For duty in the Militia Bureau and for instruction of the National Guard the President shall assign such number of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army as he may deem necessary.

If money is appropriated therefor, the President may assign, with their consent, not to exceed 500 officers of the National Guard, and who hold reserve commissions, to duty with the Regular Army, and while so assigned these officers shall receive the same pay and allowances as regular officers of like grade.

The law provides that in the reorganization of the National Guard the names, numbers and other designations, flags and records of divisions and subordinate units which served in the world war shall be preserved as far as practicable. The plans under which the National Guard and organized reserve shall be made shall be prepared by a committee of the General Staff, assisted by an equal number of reserve officers, including those who hold or have held National Guard commissions.

Pay for the Militia.

In the National Guard original enlistments are for three years and reenlistments for one year each, provided that those who have served in the army for not less than six months and who have been honorably discharged may, within two years of the passage of this act, enlist in the National Guard for one year and reenlist for like periods.

In order to provide to build full companies, the new law permits until July 1, 1921, companies, troops and batteries of the National Guard of any State may include such parts of units as may be necessary to form complete tactical units, with the exception of troops of other States, as in the mobilization of a division.

Officers of the National Guard are entitled to rates of pay as follows while not on active military duty for the United States: Captains and Lieutenants to one-thirtieth of the monthly base pay of their grades in the Regular Army

for each regular drill, not over five in one month, which they have attended for the entire duration, and at which not less than 75 per cent. of the officers and 80 per cent. of the enlisted strength attend and participate for not less than one and a half hours.

It will be noted that the drill pay of the company commanders and their Lieutenants depends on their getting their men out to drill. The previous law penalized the whole enlisted personnel for failure to maintain the proper percentage of attendance. Under the new law the faithful enlisted men are not penalized as before. Captains commanding companies shall receive in addition \$240 a year. Officers above the grade of Captain shall receive not over \$500 a year and officers below the grade of Major not belonging to organizations shall receive not over four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of the grades for satisfactory performance of their respective duties.

Precedence of Officers.

Officers of the National Guard and the National Guard Reserve may buy their uniforms and equipment through the United States Quartermaster's Department. While on active duty they shall receive the same pay and allowances as their respective grades.

The pay of each enlisted man for each drill attendance and participation for not less than one and one-half hours is fixed at one-thirtieth of the monthly base pay of his grade in the Regular Army—\$1 a drill for a private—not exceeding eight in any one calendar month, or sixty in one year, and provided that he shall not be entitled to pay for any month in which he has failed to attend at least 60 per cent. of the prescribed drills or equivalent duty as authorized by the Secretary of War.

All officers in United States service shall take relative rank in their respective grades in accordance with their date of grade. In case of Regular officers this is the date of their current commission; in case of reserve and National Guard officers this date shall be constructively determined by taking credit for all active service which he may have performed for the United States in his present grade and in any higher grade. When dates of rank so determined are the same precedence shall be determined by length of active commissioned service in the army. When the dates of rank are the same Regular officers shall precede reserve and National Guard officers and the latter shall take precedence as to each other in the same grade according to age.

Reserve Corps Provisions.

The President may retain temporarily in service any emergency officers for such time as he deems necessary, not beyond December 31, 1920. All regular officers holding temporary commissions will be discharged therefrom not later than June 30, 1920.

The provisions of present law for the Reserve Officers Training Corps in certain universities and colleges, and in qualified essentially military schools, are amplified and extended, as are those for the Officers Reserve Corps. Any person who was an officer of the Regular Army between April 6, 1917, and June 30, 1919, may be appointed in the Officers Reserve Corps in the highest grade held by him, or in a lower grade, and any person now serving as a National Guard officer may be appointed a reserve officer in his present or lower grade. No other person shall receive an original reserve commission in a grade higher than Second Lieutenant. Present reserve officers shall not be deprived of their present commissions, and any reserve officer may also hold a commission in the National Guard without vacating his reserve commission. Reserve officers are liable to call to service in national emergency, and in time of peace to fifteen days' active duty each year, during which time they will be entitled to the army pay and allowances of their respective grades.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps may be formed into tactical organizations by the direction of the President and may be called for active service, including training, but for not more than fifteen days in any one year except in case of a national emergency.

Privileges of Enlisted Men.

An Enlisted Reserve Corps is authorized to be formed by voluntary enlistment for three years, except that persons who were in military or naval service at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, may enlist in the reserve for one year and during which they may be discharged on their own applications within ninety days. These enlistments are limited to men eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army who have had military or technical training.

An enlisted man discharged from service in the National Guard shall be entitled to a formal discharge certificate except when drafted into Federal service, in which case he shall stand discharged from the militia and be absorbed in the army, and "on the termination of the emergency all persons so drafted shall be discharged from the army, shall resume their membership in the militia, and the State shall provide, shall continue to serve in the National Guard to complete their enlistments therein." (Section 111, national defence act as amended.)

Among the miscellaneous provisions are the following: "In determining relative rank and increase of pay for length of service" all active military duty performed by National Guardsmen shall be credited the same as under a regular commission. The commissions of those selected for original appointment in the Regular Army from those who had served as officers of the army of the United States are to date from July 1, 1920. Cadets graduating this year from the United States Military Academy are to be commissioned not earlier than July 2, 1920.

L. D. GERMEN, Major, U. S. A.

As Father See It.

From the Kansas City Star.
"William," said old Mr. Silvers to young Bill as he handed over a \$100 bill, "but still held to one corner of it as he delivered his homily: 'William, I don't want to stink you on spendin' money; when you take care of your own, and girls—I want you, but William, every one in a while I want you to sort of remember that it takes \$100 seven months and fifteen days, workin' day and night and Sundays at 8 per cent., to earn just \$5.'"

A Dickens Memorial.

From the London Chronicle.
Number 48 Doughty street, where Dickens settled down after his marriage, and where he completed "Pickwick," "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby," is coming into the market, and there are great hopes that it will be purchased on behalf of the Dickens Fellowship. "We are anxious," says the secretary, "to preserve some house in which some of the master's greatest work was done, as a lasting memorial, before all the old landmarks are swept away."

NOTED TURK RESORT

RAIDED BY KEMAL

Summer Visitors From Constantinople Startled by Morning Attack.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—British warships bombarding the Turkish Nationalists afforded a salute to the celebration of the Fourth of July which was the signal for a general scurrying of allied warships to various points in the Sea of Marmara.

FILL BOSPORUS BOATS

Warships Later Shell Nationalists While Americans Celebrate Fourth.

By the Associated Press.
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—British warships bombarding the Turkish Nationalists afforded a salute to the celebration of the Fourth of July which was the signal for a general scurrying of allied warships to various points in the Sea of Marmara.

In consequence of the insurgents' activities Constantinople was crowded with refugees from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. At 6 o'clock this morning the Nationalists raided Belcos, ten miles south of Constantinople, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, just opposite the Hellespont. Another band simultaneously raided Martepi, fifteen miles east of Constantinople on the Sea of Marmara. British and Greek troops, as well as battalions and divisions, were rushed to the Nationalists, who did some extensive plundering before they were driven back into the mountains.

Belcos is a popular summer place, with a gambling casino and a real resort of which has not dared to open this year because of the danger of raids. The summer colony of some 10,000 persons fled to the waterfront when the raiders appeared and crowded all the ferries and valuable steamboats trying to escape from the bandits. Many persons paid boatmen \$50 to row them the two miles across the Bosphorus. One British officer was captured by the Nationalists, several British and others wounded in the fighting.

Warships Shell Bandits.

The warships were engaged in shelling the mountains all day in an effort to drive the bandits away from the Bosphorus, and meanwhile the Stars and Stripes were flying from the signposts of all the allied ships in Turkish waters. On shore Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commander of the American naval force in Turkish waters, was assisted by Mrs. Bristol in receiving members of the American community in Constantinople, where all the allied commissions likewise called. As this function was in progress allied airplanes were flying over Constantinople, cooperating with the naval gunners by dropping incendiary bombs in the neighboring mountains.

Greek troops have swept the country west of Baloukissar, clear of Turks as far north as Adramiti. They also have landed large forces at Chedek on the Dardanelles. They expect to eliminate the Turks from the province of Bithynia shortly. Observers who accompanied the Greeks say the Turkish forces of the frontiers are being driven back and outside Baloukissar. Their retreat was in such disorder that the Greeks easily inflicted great losses upon them and took many prisoners, with few casualties among themselves.

To the westward it is expected the Nationalists will have cooperation on the part of the local population in defence of the Bagdad railway. Eskisehir, the junction of the Bagdad and Ankara railways, is the point where the hardest fighting is anticipated.

Kemal's Collapse Predicted.

British observers predict that the Nationalist movement will collapse within a few weeks. They say the Nationalists will result in the surrender of Konia and the complete isolation of the Ankara Government. The Turkish population has been fleeing from Bursa for several days and many Turks are asking Greek civilians to protect them in their homes. Bombardment of the great mosque at Bursa and destruction of the town by airplane attacks were threatened in an official statement by the Government of Bursa from Vice-Admiral de Robeck, British High Commissioner at Constantinople, who has been in charge of British landing parties along the coast of the Sea of Marmara.

"Nationalist forces, in violation of the peace terms, have attacked territory occupied by the British on the Sea of Marmara and have hindered the landing of British troops. The Government of the United Kingdom has been decided to bombard the mosque at Bursa and to destroy Bursa by airplanes. To avoid such action I ask you not to prevent our landing wherever landing is deemed necessary."

British prestige has suffered a hard blow in the repulse of landing parties at various points in Turkish waters. Turkish Nationalists, realizing that the British have not sufficient troops available to support their marines, have been defying the navy all along the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus